RADIAL DETECTION

A. A. COOK

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RADIAL DETECTION

A guide to the use of the Radial Detector, mis-called the Divining Rod

By

A. A. COOK

ANGUS AND ROBERTSON LTD
SYDNEY :: LONDON
1941

Set up, printed and bound
in Australia by
Halstead Press Pty Limited,
9-19 Nickson Street, Sydney.
1941

Registered in Australia for
transmission through the
post as a book

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AUTHOR'S NOTE

THIS book is written in the hope that it may fall into the hands of someone with an interest in the phenomenon it describes; someone who has more knowledge of radiation and electro-magnetism than the writer has had the time to acquire, and who will be able to piece together the information given and push the subject further on to the scientific basis to which French, English and German students have already started to raise it. Should this occur, the writer will be well repaid for the many hours spent experimenting on matter of every description and in every way which suggested itself, to prove, or disprove, the correctness of the result gained. There may be errors in the detail, errors in some descriptions, of which the writer is unaware. Great care has been taken in the experiments, but the human radio receiver is so sensitive, that at times some contrary influence may have been overlooked.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Radial detection, commonly known as divining or dowsing, though believed in by some and scoffed at by others, has persisted through the ages. Those who have some knowledge of it, or who can themselves use the detector (divining rod), know that its action is caused by some natural power, with nothing of the magical about it. The scoffers, generally speaking, have no knowledge of the subject, or the natural laws that bear on it. Radial detection covers such a large field that I do not claim to know very much about it, having reached the stage where I recognize its unlimited scope and possibilities. Being a user of the detector, and having studied the subject for some years, I propose to describe, as clearly as I can, my theory of the cause of its action, and to give examples of its use, which, I contend, bear out the theory.

I use a detector made of bamboo. This wood enables the shafts to be whittled down to make a very delicate detector, so that one can hold the handles, also made of bamboo but not whittled down, quite firmly. The light shafts bend when they meet any

radial influences, but return to their original position when the influence is passed. Fig. 1 will give some idea of the detector, which is about 20 to 22 inches in length, over all.

I do not propose to enlarge on water finding, since this aspect is only one issue of many, and has been dealt with by numerous other writers. I wish to lay stress on the conditions necessary in using the detector, since my theory and work are based on the controlling factor being the body and its nerve

Fig. 1

system. I wish also to emphasize a viewpoint which does not seem, so far, to have been considered: that is, the imperative importance of keeping the body free from the interference of contrary radiations, from colours and metals, while at work, and seeing that faults to the nerve system, such as defective eyes (more especially the left one), scars, which separate the superficial nerves of the body, are corrected, so as to make the "line" round the body, on this nervous system, complete.

The contradictory accounts that are continually circulated of what can and cannot be done in radial detection give the impression that the whole thing

depends merely on personal idiosyncrasy. In dealing with all things controlled by a law of Nature, one must conform to that law. I hope to show that, if this is done, there is only one correct way to proceed in radial detection. It is the failure to take into account the motive power, and the things that tend to throw out this power's working, that has produced conflicting results and beliefs.

No doubt this book may be perused by operators who use the detector and get results in ways different from those described. Those who arrive at their results in a different way do so because of some personal disadvantage. I say this, even though it savours of the old lady's statement, after seeing a march past of recruits, that "they were all out of step, except my Harry"; for in testing those who work differently from myself, I have found that I can work as they do, when I find out their particular "personal disadvantage", by creating the same disadvantage on my own body. When I have created this disadvantage I am unable to do some work correctly, and other work (which I can do naturally) I cannot do at all.

This proves that for correct work one's body must be sound and free from any body scars, as well as from any article or colour whose radiation would cause any influence counter to the one sought. The body must also be guarded against the radial influence of masses of ironwork and other metal, of

colours and created electro-magnetic waves, which may be close to the operator. The cause of the detector's action is some natural law; so that if one finds some method that gives correct results in the laboratory, and uses the same method in field work with varying results, the variation must be due to an error, and the duty of the student is to find out why the error has occurred.

The detector is an indicator *only*, its movement being actuated by the passage of a radiation or wave along the superficial nerves of the body. As a proof of this, tie a cord round the left, or right, wrist: no indication of any influence will be given by the detector. The ray is prevented from passing along the superficial nerves by the obstruction placed across its path. A cord tied fairly tightly around the left or right ankle has the same effect. Although it may, on first sight, appear contradictory to the foregoing, another test bears out the passage round the body of the ray, and also proves that the left side receives the ray and the right side "earths" it. Let the operator place his left foot on some insulating material, and, *if he has no personal disadvantage*, the detector will not work. It continues to operate if his left foot is kept on the bare earth, and the right foot is placed on the insulating material, for the ray, like an electric current, will jump a gap—to the extent of about ten to twelve inches—to get back to earth.

From my experiments, I am satisfied that the French physicist, Charles, when (about 1782) he placed the dowser, Bleton, on a glass-legged stool, over a stream, and secretly connected him with the earth, placed the earth connexion on Bleton's right side. Bleton got no radiation with that side "earthed", and Charles held him up to ridicule as a fraud. It appears, at this date, that Charles did not have sufficient knowledge of the subject he was attempting to test.

In the pages that follow, I give the results of some years of study and research which, I submit, go to prove these theories. Some of the methods for working the detector to gain certain results (such as the placing of samples on different parts of the body) may seem fantastic, but they have the merit of getting the right answers. Those who operate the detector, and who know, as I do, that they are dealing with some phase of radiation, must work methodically along the same lines. Only thus will radial detection be recognized, as it should be, as a factor that will assist and benefit the human family in, perhaps, every branch of that family's activities.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL THEORY

In writing on radial detection I cannot do better, as a beginning, than give the following quotation from Georges Lakhovsky's book *The Secret of Life*:

> It is generally known that a radiation is a disturbance of the ether travelling at the velocity of light, that is to say 186,326 miles per second. The range of known radiations comprises wireless waves, calorific, luminous, chemical rays, X-rays, gamma rays of radium and cosmic rays. These various rays differ from one another only by their frequency, that is to say, by the number of oscillations per second, which characterizes them. The wave length is the distance covered by the wave per second in the course of its propagation. The higher the frequency of radiation the shorter is its wave length. The process of radiation does not involve transport of matter or emission of particles; it is essentially the propagation of a disturbance occurring in the ether. Such are the main principles of the theory of radiation governing modern physics.

One cannot really visualize the numberless radiations the crust of the earth and the air above it are carrying. We mark our maps with a line round the earth to give an idea of the equator. Imagine, if it is possible, a line extending round the earth, from every individual and thing on the world's surface—and this will give a partial idea of the earth's radial system.

The sun, apparently, is the motive agent for all radiations or waves, as it is the sustainer of all life. We know that some radiations are long and some short, and we use waves of different lengths in our wireless broadcasting. It is not unreasonable to anticipate that some of the waves yet to be discovered may travel at a much faster rate than that of light.

The earth is surrounded by an atmosphere of air, and, as we rise from the earth, the air becomes less and less dense, until a height is reached at which all traces of air disappear. It is estimated that atmosphere stretches to one hundred miles above the earth. Close to the earth, air is a good insulator and it requires a large charge to make it a conductor. In the higher layers conduction becomes easier. When atoms of the elements which form the air molecules become capable of existing without some of their electrons (or with a surplus of electrons), we say that these atoms are ionized, that is, they are carrying electrical charges. The upper layers of the atmosphere are ionized through the action of the sun's radiation; the sun's rays can dislodge electrons from their atoms, and they become good conductors. A wireless wave will travel in the ether through a non-conducting substance (such as air in its normal state); but these waves cannot go through a conducting layer without being sent back to their starting point, that is, without being reflected. The longer the wave, the more pronounced is this reflection from an ionized layer;

the shorter the wave, the more easily it penetrates this layer. The earth is surrounded by ionized particles (charged atoms) known as the Heaviside layer. Light waves, which are electro-magnetic waves having a very short wave length (very high frequency), reach us from outside, the Heaviside layer allowing them to pass through, as it does with all short waves. It stops all other waves very effectively.

The height from the earth's surface to the Heaviside layer is estimated at sixty miles. During the day, under the action of the sun's rays, the layer comes down somewhat lower—that is, ionized atoms appear below the sixty-mile radius. This is why there is a difference in the range of reception in long waves, during day and night. During the night the signals travel farther afield, and are much stronger than in the day. The shorter the wave length, the worse are the signals at night, and the stronger they are in the day time.

The writer agrees with the theory that the detector's actuating force is a ray or wave which comes to it through the nerve system of the human body, as examples given later go to prove—possibly a high frequency wave, the action and capabilities of which we are at present ignorant. It appears to be similar to an X-ray, in that it runs in straight lines, and cannot evidently be refracted like light, nor deviated from its course, by a magnetic field. The fact that the detector works better in the day time (between

9 a.m. and 3 p.m.) than it does at night, fits in with the behaviour of the short (high frequency) wave in wireless signalling.

Again, it has been noticed that during a magnetic storm, associated with solar sunspot activity, transmission on short waves suffers considerably. Under these circumstances the detector is also considerably affected. At times, in volcanic country which contains iron and other metalliferous lodes, it will not work at all. Evidently, as with our wireless wave on our receiving aerial, two fields come at the operator—an electric field vertically, and a magnetic field horizontally—to which has to be added the operator's own radial energy, continually passing down to the earth. All act in perfect unison.

Besides these forces one has to remember that all paramagnetic force goes up and all diamagnetic force strikes down. If our aerial (radio) system is tuned in to a certain incoming wave length, the electrons will oscillate strongly, and we get the signal; if it is wrongly tuned to some other wave length, we get no signal. The aerial (radio) system has to be tuned in such a way that it offers the least possible resistance to the oscillations of electrons.

With radial detection, one does the same thing by carrying a "sample" (or "tuner"), the ray from which tunes in to the ray for which one is in search. As with the wireless, one has to tune in in such a way that the bodily radial system (the nerves of the

body) offers the least possible resistance to the oscillation of electrons. The basis for being able to pick up correctly a ray or wave from all things—with the exception of running underground streams—is the carrying of a sample or tuner, less in quantity than the parallel substance sought. Correct radial detection cannot be done in any other way. For instance, a teaspoonful of petrol will "work" a gallon of petrol, but a gallon will not work a teaspoonful of it. Again, a 3d. piece will indicate a 2s. piece, but a 2s. piece will not work a 3d. piece, and so on. If one places a 3d. piece on the earth near a quantity of iron, or above an ironstone lode, a 2s. piece will apparently act as a tuner, and the detector, seemingly, works the 3d. piece. "Short" the iron radiations (as explained in Chapter III), and no indication can be gained from the detector, until the 2s. piece is placed on the earth, and the 3d. piece used as the tuner. A small water sample has to be used, when in search of water basins where the water is not moving, or where it is moving only very slowly.

We know that colours represent different wave lengths—some long, as red; some short, as violet. The spectrum shows how waves are represented by colour. Colours have a great influence on the detector's action, at times causing resistance to the oscillation of electrons for the object being sought, and tuning in to some other material, the wave length of which is in harmony with the colour carried. The detector

works, but *not* for the substance for which the operator is working, for the ray of the tuner carried is being repelled by some ray in harmony with that colour.

For the same reason, the carrying of metals by the operator is a cause of error. The use of metal detectors, unless the operator knows how to neutralize the radiations from the metal, is also the cause, in some cases, of wrong results. In radial work, these things have to be continually guarded against: contrary radiations from the earth and from the air; colours and metals, on and about the operator; and created electro-magnetic waves.

CHAPTER III

HOW TO WORK CORRECTLY

I HAVE stated that radial work should be done in one way only. My reasons for thinking so may become clear in the following analogy: If we are dealing with a high frequency wave (which I think we are) this will act like an electric or broadcast wave—in one way only. When we are using an electric current or wave, we cannot allow leaks to occur along the transmitting or receiving line, otherwise our signal never reaches its destination. With our wireless, we find spots where something prevents the broadcast wave reaching our radio receiver, or causes the signals to be badly received. So with the system of nerves in the human body—in this case the radio receiver. We get the signal distorted or switched on to other radiations than the one we seek, unless we have our receiver tuned in properly, and free from other outside influence.

In operating, one's body (radio receiver) must be in sound condition, free from defective eyes (especially the left one), scars of old wounds, metals and colours, so that there will be no interference caused

by broken connexions in the line, in the former, or contrary radiations, in the latter, case. The working garb should be of sober colour, such as khaki or white, and even the head-gear should be free from colour lining and metal buckles. If one has teeth filled with metal or a worn plate, the metal should be neutralized (short-circuited) as is described later. The necessity for doing so is shown in the following diagram (Fig. 2), which describes the result gained

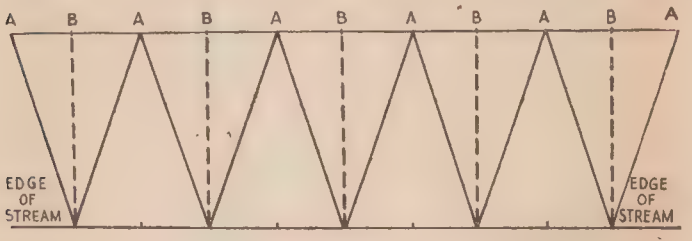

FIG. 2

by an operator who has teeth filled with gold and amalgam, when he crosses over a stream band—a result unknown to a normal operator, without this disadvantage. A represents the rise and B the fall of the detector (the diagram is a horizontal view) for an operator whose detector rises when it strikes an influence.

With gold and amalgam in one's mouth, it is also possible to get the four cardinal compass points. If the operator clenches the fist, bends back the forearm and slowly turns round, the fist and arm tremble

involuntarily as he comes to each point. This action is also unknown to the normal operator. (By normal, I mean the operator without the personal disadvantage of the gold and amalgam.) A connexion, to correct the wrong results caused by an old wound, has to be made between the sound nerves, on each side of a scar, as well as over a blind left eye. A blind right eye does not seem to make any difference. A piece of twine, a cotton or linen cloth, makes a good connexion for carrying the ray or wave. To correct the disadvantage of a blind left eye, connect a piece of twine, or cloth, across the top of the head to the neck on each side. An easy way is to put a linen handkerchief under the hat, and see that it connects with each ear. In this way the detector will give results which correspond with those gained by an operator not so handicapped.

A normal operator can find fresh streams only. He can wade in the sea, and provided he gets no salt water on his hands or apparel, the detector works only for the underground fresh streams crossed over. Should salt streams be required at any time, he would have to carry a salt sample or tuner to find them. Should an operator be unable to work the detector as explained above, he is under some personal disadvantage. I have met operators who "get" all streams (fresh, salt and heavily mineralized) which they cross over. In some cases to define the fresh ones from the salt, the operator puts copper in his mouth. With

copper in the mouth, the detector will work on fresh water, but not on salt. Another type of operator has to put silver in each hand, to distinguish the fresh from the salt.

I found that the man who put copper in his mouth had a front tooth filled with gold, a large blue and red tattoo on each forearm, and the additional handicap of a scar, from an old wound, at the back of his left ear. When I put gold in my mouth, rub blue and red pencil into the skin of both forearms, and put a strip of sticking plaster across the nerves at the back of my left ear, I also find all streams and have to define the fresh ones by putting copper in my mouth. It is not necessary to assume all the handicaps this operator labours under to have to use the copper as a fresh water diviner.

The second operator had some teeth filled with gold and some with amalgam, and carried a metal watch and chain, coins, etc., in his pockets. When I put gold and amalgam in my mouth and carry different metals in my pockets I can find all streams and can define fresh ones by carrying silver in each hand.

Another operator always carries copper in his mouth when looking for water streams. If the water found is fresh, the detector lifts; and if it is salty or heavily mineralized, it goes down. I have not been in touch with this operator but I can get the foregoing result by putting gold and copper in my mouth. If the operator wears blue, and has copper only in his

mouth, the detector works up on both fresh and brackish water. With these combinations an operator would pick up an iron lode with the detector, in mistake for water, since the detector will lift when going over iron, as well as water.

Still another operator could carry anything on his person and could "get" (apparently) a 3d. piece when carrying a 2s. piece as a tuner—which is an incorrect divining answer. He could do this while standing on an insulator, as well as when standing on the earth. He suffered from the following personal disadvantages: His left eye was without sight, he had a scar in front of his left ear, and scars on each side of his neck. I work as he does when I keep my left eye shut, and put pieces of sticking plaster on my face and neck to correspond with his scars. The correction for these disadvantages appears to be to "short" the head and neck from the circuit the ray or wave takes, by tying a piece of white tape or cotton cloth around the neck, below the scars. The detector can then apparently be used correctly.

Another operator worked with his trouser pockets filled with coins, penknife, small bottles filled with different water samples, and with colours on his body. He was a professional dowser and contended that things he carried on his person, if they were carried below his waist-line, did not interfere with his work. I omitted to find out if he had teeth filled with gold or amalgam, but from my tests of his method, I judge

that he had. Working over alluvial ground his results would usually be correct; but in volcanic and metalliferous country his work would be mostly incorrect.

Another peculiar case was that of a man who appeared to get so overcharged that the detector would work, after he had used it once, on everything around him. I found it was not a case of his being overcharged but of having one tooth filled with amalgam and an appendicitis operation scar—these disadvantages causing the continuous working. As he could not use the detector, he took to working the pendulum, and could not be convinced that he was not getting correct results from it. The same reasons which prevented correct work with the detector, prevented reliable work with the pendulum.

There may be other combinations that would account for different actions of the detector, but the examples given show the variations which take place under different conditions.

I wish to emphasize that the cause of any variation is a physical one, brought about by bodily pigments (fair or dark), blind left eyes, scars, and things carried on the body. The detector works down for me, and I have worked with an operator for whom it lifts when it registers an influence. He and I agree in the results of our work. I have dark hair, now turning grey, and brown eyes. He has fair hair and blue eyes. When this operator and I work together with one detector, and I have my left hand on the

detector and he his right (my right and his left clasped), the detector works down when we strike an influence. On changing over, with his left hand on the detector, and my right on the other side, the detector lifts. This is a proof of the wave or ray using the left side of one's body to come to the detector.

I have met an operator who used no detector, but found water streams by a tingling, which he said occurred in one hand as he walked over a stream. He went over the ground with both arms hanging by his sides, and the fingers of each hand widespread. Those who work in this way must have a very sensitive nerve system, and must be practically human electroscopes.

There are said to be other operators for whom the detector works down for water, and lifts for metals. I have not as yet had an opportunity of testing one of these operatives, but from experiments I have carried out I am confident the detector changes its working only because of the metals which the operator carries either in his pockets or his mouth.

Other operators claim to work by psychic or clairvoyant powers. I have not met any of these, so am not qualified to comment further than to remark that if one uses psychic or clairvoyant powers, why masquerade with a detector? I have no personal knowledge of those who work by "intuitive perception" as M. Henri Mager terms it. They appear to

be working on a radial basis similar to that which allows certain lines to be marked out on a blank piece of paper, using a water sample with the detector, the operator working from the south side of the paper, towards the north. My results from experiments on the "intuitive" method have been erratic, and appear to follow the law of averages—just chancing to be correct sometimes.

An operator must be what I describe as normal—with no personal disadvantages—to get results with the methods I describe. A normal operator cannot get the angle rod—the type made with a brass and solder handle, and a steel angle—to work, unless he "shorts" the different metals it contains. If an operator has gold and amalgam in his mouth, wears colours and carries metals in his pockets, the angle rod will work for water; but the finer radial work such as that on metals, oil, radiations from persons, mapping out water streams from an earth sample, would be impossible for him. Some of the results I gain appear to be magical to those who do not know how they are arrived at; but it can be proved that all results given are entirely dependent on radial waves (probably high frequency) of which we know little at the present. I have stated that metals or any other things that interfere, have to be short-circuited to neutralize their radiations.

I have been repeatedly asked, "What do you mean by short-circuiting? We have never heard of it in

connexion with divining." There are several ways, all based on the same principle, of doing this. Take iron, for instance. Suppose that we are searching for water, using a piece of wire as a detector and, being in ironstone country, do not wish the detector to act as a sample to attract an iron wave or ray, which would pick up an iron lode as well as a water stream. We can use one of the following methods:

No. 1. Put something iron in our right side trouser pocket—an iron 2-inch nail would do.

No. 2. Connect two pieces of iron—two 2-inch nails would suffice—with a piece of twine. Place a piece of the connected iron in front of each hip, allowing the twine to cross the back.

No. 3. Because the colour red is in harmony with iron rays, connect the twine to two pieces of red cloth, and place as described in No. 2. The wire detector is then as neutral as a wooden or whalebone one.

These methods of "shorting" the ray or wave can be applied to all things in radial work. A useful all-round "short" to wear when operating, for all influences, except those from metals, is made of two pieces of carbon, used as in methods No. 2 and No. 3. The containers for the articles used as "shorts" must be white cotton or linen.

CHAPTER IV

HOW ERRORS ARE MADE

A DIVINER, who knows an operator who tried the experiment, has informed me that during a total eclipse of the sun, the detector will not work on anything until the eclipse is over. I have not been able, so far, to verify this myself, but consider it would be correct. On a bright day with heavy clouds floating about the sky, the detector will not work when one is in the heavy shadow of one of these. On a bright moonlight night, one has the same experience. Night work is sometimes erratic and uncertain. On an overcast day, with light clouds, the detector will operate, but not well. It is as well to be suspicious of results gained on such a day.

When one rolls up one sleeve, the detector will not work; but roll them both up and it goes on as usual. Stand on tiptoes or on both heels, and there is no movement of the detector, nor will there be, if either heel is raised off the earth. If, with a sample or tuner in the left breast-pocket, the operator works with his back to the sun, the detector gives what I term "similarity"—that is, it will work on things in atomic harmony with their make-up. As an example sugar will work starch, and starch will work sugar,

since they are both carbohydrates. When one works to the sun (facing it) the detector gives what can be termed "definition". Working this way one finds that one has to use sugar to work sugar, and starch to work starch, the detector refusing to work as in the first example. This knowledge is very helpful, for if the detector works both away from and towards the sun, the operator knows that what it is working for is identical with the sample or tuner carried. Should the detector work away from, but not towards the sun, it is certain that one has struck something similar to, but not the same as, the sample.

As an example: When carrying a crude oil sample, one can get the detector to work for "similarity" (away from the sun) on such things as permanganate, calcium, magnesium and sulphur, which are residues from oil; but it will not work on them when the operator faces *towards* the sun. Only over crude oil would it indicate, when the operator turns in that direction. Incidentally, an operator who has gold or amalgam in his mouth cannot get the detector to work on crude oil.

The following is a list of a few groups, the items of each of which will work on any items of the same group, for "similarity", but not for "definition".

Group 1—Sodium, copper, silver, gold
Group 2—Carbon, silicon, tin, lead
Group 3—Fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine
Group 4—Nickel, platinum
Group 5—Zinc, mercury
Group 6—Arsenic, bismuth, antimony

No doubt there are many other things which will do the same, if placed in their proper groups. In this research, with the basic theory—a radiation or wave—kept in mind, you will find that if one thing works out correctly, practically everything can be worked out along the same lines. With the similarity between sodium and silver, if one carries the latter when searching for water, one is liable to pick a salt or brackish stream, instead of a fresh one, if the difference between working to and from the sun is not known. The radiation from such a small item as a candle flame can be "got", working with one's back to the sun, at a distance of 4 feet 6 inches, and facing the sun, at 6 feet 6 inches from the flame. The radiations or waves sent out by a human, as well as an animal, body, with the sun's aid can be demonstrated at about 40 feet from the subject, but without its aid, at only about 7 feet.

To show how a created electro-magnetic wave can assist (or destroy) correct work with the detector, the following experiment is of interest. Place the wheels of a motor-car on some insulating material, such as a pad of newspapers, or clean sheet rubber. Carry a sample or tuner (hat, handkerchief, etc.) of a person seated in the car and try to get his radiation with the detector. If the operator has no personal disadvantages, this will be found to be impossible. Start up the engine in the car. Now the radiation from the person in the car can be demonstrated, and

c

the detector will work fast or slow as the engine is speeded up or slowed down. This example gives the explanation to the question: "How can one work a detector from an aeroplane?" In all other radial work on the earth, such as from a railway carriage, motor-car, horseback, etc., the radiations or waves are in direct connexion with the earth.

An interesting experiment is almost to fill a paper bag with clean sand, and bury a 2s. piece in the sand. Carry a 3d. piece as a sample or tuner. The detector will not work on the silver in the paper bag (it being insulated) until the sand in the bag is connected to the earth with a piece of twine. To carry some colour would, seemingly, make it do so, as has been explained, but the detector would not be working on the radiation from the silver. Get a second paper bag, and fill partly with sand, like the first one. Put a cord from the first bag into the sand in the second bag—keeping it clear of the earth between the two bags—and then to the earth. The detector will now work at the second bag, where the "earthed" cord is, and not at the first bag, which contains the coin. If the two bags be brought into line—one behind the other—with the operator, the detector will not work. This follows out in all things; that is, if two things are brought in parallel to the operator, the detector will not work.

On a par with this example of the bags of sand, are the tests—so-called—given by an oil research

officer and a consulting oil geologist to users of the detector who come along to them with oil propositions. The first has a can of oil on his office premises, and the operator is asked to find the can. The second, in sight of the operator, produces eight identical cigar boxes filled with sand. He embeds a small phial of oil in the sand of one of the boxes, shuffles them, and asks the operator to pick the box with the oil in it. It can be seen from the example given above that in both cases the oil is insulated, and that even if the operator were shown the can of oil and the box containing the oil, he would get no indication from the detector. It is surprising that the diviners do not know this. The officers, who are, no doubt, well versed in oil matters, show, by setting these tasks, that they know nothing of radiation.

I read in a newspaper of an interview with a diviner, who was shown in an illustration "demonstrating the detector over a jar of oil". This is an impossibility, without the aid of a created electromagnetic wave. In a jar the radiation from the oil is insulated from the earth, and cannot be picked up by the detector, since it is not there to pick up. It would be found that if a piece of twine—or copper wire was put in the oil and allowed to touch the earth (i.e. if the radiation from the oil were allowed to operate) this particular operator's detector would not work. He would also find that if the jar of oil was taken away altogether the detector would still

work. A test was given this operator by concealing three phials of oil, in three, of a dozen, cedar cigar boxes. He found two only, of the three. To do this he probably carried an oil tuner, or the colour that represents oil; but what he did carry is not stated. In a further test, when he "primed the stick" with the same petroleum as in the phials (which was the best tuner he could have had) he could not find any of them—which was conclusive evidence that he was not working on a radiation from the petroleum. He evidently had a personal disadvantage, caused by the things he carried. From experiments, I should say he had gold and amalgam filling in his teeth and carried the colour either red or blue, probably in the necktie the illustration showed he was wearing. With this combination one can, seemingly, work the oil in a jar—until the oil is connected to the earth; then the detector will not act.

One can insulate water in a bottle. Put a piece of twine into the water in the bottle, corking it, and allowing the twine to hang out from the cork, but not to touch the earth. Fasten the twine to the bared end of a piece of insulated copper wire—any length. Now the detector will not give any indication at the bottle, but will do so at the end of the insulated wire, where the other bared end comes in contact with the earth. Digging the bared end of the copper wire, direct, into the cork of the bottle, will give the same result as when the wire is tied to the twine.

To demonstrate further that anything insulated does not work the detector without a created electromagnetic wave (although it may seem to do so), place a glass of water on the earth (or floor) at the operator's feet, and let him try to get a radiation from it. If he is free from any personal disadvantage, the detector will not work. But if the water in the glass is connected with the earth by means of a piece of twine, the detector works immediately. Now get the operator to place some gold in his mouth and carry something either red or blue in colour. The detector will *not* work. Remove the piece of twine from the glass, and the detector will again work, seemingly on the ray from the water (but our experiment proves this is not so); when the twine is replaced (bringing the water radiation to earth), the detector's movement is again stopped. The detector would continue to work, at the spot, while the gold and colour were carried, if the glass of water was removed.

The human nerve system will not carry the ray or wave if it is out of order, as the following instances show: I had an inflamed spot on the left leg, below the knee, and, while the inflammation lasted, the detector would not work at all. A similar experience was met with later, when a first finger on the left hand was inflamed. Knowing that a piece of twine will carry the ray, I got over the difficulty, in the first place, by tying a cord above the inflamed part and allowing it to trail on the earth, and in the second

instance, by connecting a cord from the earth to the wrist, and carrying it along to connect with the left handle of the detector. So I was able to continue with my experimental work. An inflamed condition on the right leg did not have this effect—another piece of evidence that the ray uses the left side to come to the detector.

Having had some treatment with radium, I could not get the detector to work during the six weeks that it took the rays to work out of my system—except towards our General Hospital, where, I was informed, they held a radium plate. To get over the difficulty and continue with my research, I short-circuited the radium rays from my body. As the colour red is a tuner for radium, as well as for iron, I got two pieces of red cloth, connected them with string, and used them as described in short-circuiting method No. 3, in the previous chapter. Wearing this "short", I was able, during those six weeks, to go on with my detector work.

CHAPTER V

EXAMPLES OF WORK: THE TRACK SYSTEM

When first experimenting I always carried a sample or tuner in the left breast-pocket. This position gets good results when one is working over the ground for water, metals, etc.; but when prospecting for things at a distance, with the tuner in the left breast-pocket, one can prospect only to the east in the morning (no results towards the west) and to the west in the afternoon (no results towards the east) since the operator must have the help of the sun's rays. I found later that to carry the sample or tuner at the back of the neck gives the best results for distance prospecting, and that prospecting can then be done at any time of the day or night, and towards any point of the compass.

The best position in which to carry a sample or tuner is on any part of the left side of the body, where the heavier mass of nerves are near the surface. Any correct result can be upset if one takes up a bunch of blue or red ribbon or cloth, in the left hand. Should the same colour be carried in each hand, it has no bad effect. Working with someone wearing

colours (a blue shirt, for instance) on the sun side of the operator throws out the correctness of the work being done.

The following experiment with a magnet is of interest:

Facing north: Magnet carried in left breast-pocket

South pole of magnet towards left side—detector works down.

South pole of magnet towards right side—detector works up.

Facing north: Magnet carried in right breast-pocket

North pole of magnet towards left side—detector works up.

North pole of magnet towards right side—detector works down.

Stand over an underground stream carrying the magnet in either position (left or right breast-pocket) and the detector will not work at all. Distance prospecting cannot be done if the operator is standing on the material being prospected for. When prospecting for oil, if the detector ceases to give distance direction, the operator will know that oil has been reached, and that he is standing over it. For distance prospecting, the detector is held at about the level of the chin, and in checking for oil at one's feet, it is held as one holds it when in search for underground streams.

The distance radiation from any person, or thing, in any part of the globe, can be picked up with the

detector, provided one has a sample, or tuner, for their particular wave. For a person, a letter written by him (of value only because he has handled it for some time, not because of the act of writing) or some personal belonging he has worn (such as a hat, glove, etc.), if placed at the back of the operator's neck, will find the person's direction, should he be in England, Peru, or anywhere else on this radial sphere.

If the operator picks up the wave to the south-east, then turns about and picks it up again towards the north-west, he can find out on which side the person is nearer to him, by using the same method as is used in finding which way a stream is running, namely: towards its source—upstream—the detector keeps lifting, up and down; looking downstream, the detector goes down and remains down. Thus, in the case of a person, the detector works up and down on the side nearer to the person sought. This rule applies to an electric wave coming to a radio receiving set, as well as to all other things.

In attempting to trace a person, I was at first more often wrong than right. I have since found out why. Should the person No. 1, whose direction we are trying to find, have shaken hands, been patted on the arm, or have walked arm in arm with, another—No. 2—the influence of No. 1 is transferred to No. 2; and carrying the sample or tuner for No. 1 in the hands, breast-pocket, or at the back of the neck will

find the direction of No. 2, but not that of No. 1. The only way to trace No. 1 in these circumstances is to place the No. 1 tuner on top of the operator's head. How long the transferred influence remains with No. 2 I do not, as yet, know. It can be dispelled by No. 2 at once, if he places the palms of both hands, simultaneously, on the earth. This is an instance of a method which appears fantastic; but

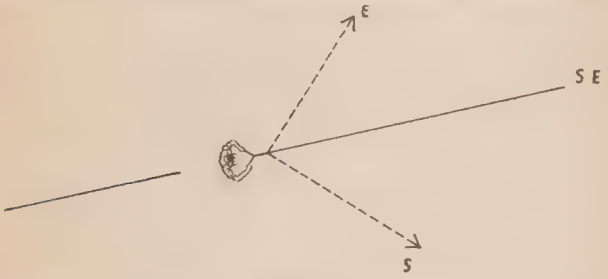

FIG. 3

correct any personal disadvantages, and try it out. The result will be as described.

One has to be careful when distance prospecting for a person that one of the two "images" that appear is not taken for the true directional. To test the lines —three, including the true one—the operator has to use my "track system", since the true directional line is the only one that gives this "track". As it will be referred to in these pages I will describe it. It can be raised from any point of the compass. In Fig. 3, to make the explanation clearer, definite points of the compass are given.

The subject was in the south-east but an "image" was indicated at E and another at S. When the operator goes across these lines, at right angles to the direction they give, he finds that only the true line, the one to S E, would make the detector work down and up again, smartly, as he crossed over it. The other two will give no reaction. This action is what I term the track system—the power which, when one crosses the direct line, brings the detector down and up, smartly, as one goes across it. Another method of finding the side on which the subject is nearer to the

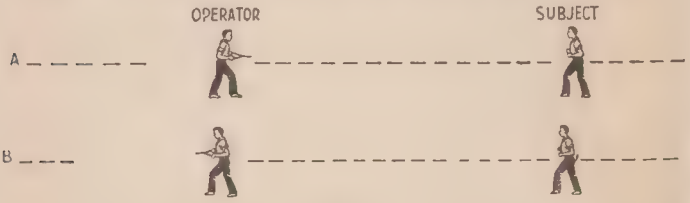

FIG. 4

operator—the subject can be a few yards or miles away—is illustrated in Fig. 4.

In A the dotted line shows where the track can be picked up and it will be noticed that just behind the operator there is a gap of five or six feet, where the detector will not operate. That gap always appears behind the operator, when he is facing the direction in which his subject is nearer. B shows what takes place when the operator is facing the longer distance to his subject. Here the gap represents about

30 feet in front of the operator, where the detector will not work.

On walking out from a stream to get the reaction for depth, the same track can be picked up at right angles to the course over which the operator walked. At times something may upset the detector's action, and the reaction for depth will be either too short or too long. If the operator has walked out far enough; the track will not show until one has laid it by walking over the earth from the stream; then the track will show to the correct spot in spite of the wrong reaction of the detector. A peculiar thing with this track is that, by stamping heavily on its line, its position can be shifted ahead or back on that line. This is explained in Fig. 5.

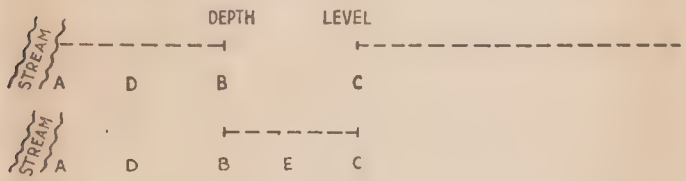

FIG. 5

The track is shown as laid by walking out at right angles from the stream. By the way, an operator should not walk *across* a stream, but from the middle of it, to get the correct depth reaction. The track ends at B, where the detector's reaction for depth took place. If the operator continues to walk out, the detector returns to normal after the depth reac-

tion, but again reacts when the water level distance C is reached. Going over the line where one walked out, but at right angles to it (that is, parallel with the stream), the track can be picked up from A to B, but it does not continue to C. Stamp heavily at point D in No. 1 sketch and the track which was shown between A and B has gone; as shown in No. 2 sketch, this can now be found between the points B and C. Stamp heavily at E and the track is oblit-

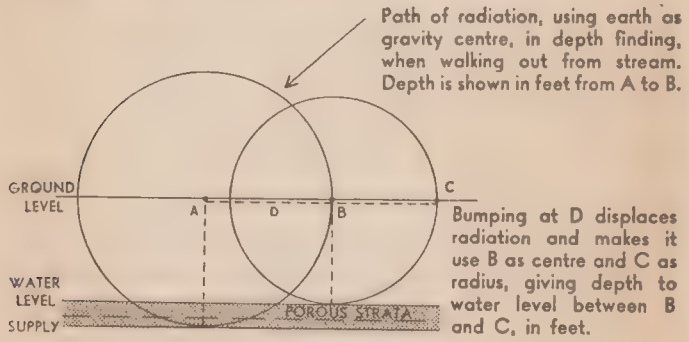
Path of radiation, using earth as gravity centre, in depth finding, when walking out from stream. Depth is shown in feet from A to B.
GROUND LEVEL
A
D
B
C
Bumping at D displaces radiation and makes it use B as centre and C as radius, giving depth to water level between B and C, in feet.
WATER LEVEL SUPPLY
POROUS STRATA

FIG. 6

erated between B and C, and can again be picked up as shown between A and B in No. 1 sketch. Fig. 6 illustrates a possible explanation of the depth reaction.

It is advisable at all times when operating the detector to wear two "shorts", one made of the three diamagnetic (short wave) colours—violet, blue, indigo; and the other, of the three paramagnetic

(long wave) colours—yellow, orange, red (method No. 3, Chapter III). These will serve to "short" any unwanted influences, otherwise the track system may be thrown out by such influences.

An experiment on the working magneto of an oil engine is worth recording. Use an ordinary wooden detector. Place the end of it on the spark plug and walk away from the working engine. The route taken, if straight, or crooked, can be followed by using the detector across the line taken. This has to be done fairly quickly, since the track laid returns to the engine, starting back, on its return, at a fairly fast rate, from the farthest point to which the operator walked out.

All humans (and animals) leave a track as they move about, which can be followed by a radial operator, if he has the necessary sample or tuner. The first reported case was that of Jacques Aymar, recorded in France in 1692, when he followed some men who were wanted for a misdeed. The influence can be demonstrated by laying the point of the detector on a person's shoulder for a few seconds, after which the operator can follow that person's route for a short time. This influence may not last long—I am told the limit is thirty-six hours. It can be instantly dispelled by touching the earth with the point of the detector. Should the operator carry some personal belonging of the person to be traced, he could follow his route day after day, until he caught up with him.

In using the leaf, flower, or twig from a shrub or tree, as a sample or tuner, the sample, if left on the earth, soon becomes useless. From experiments tried, fifteen seconds seem to lessen the sample's usefulness considerably, and if left for thirty seconds it appears to loose all the radiation which the live plant possesses.

CHAPTER VI

WARNINGS AND EXAMPLES

It is as well to remember that a sample or tuner has to be carried on the left side (left breast-pocket, before left hip, under left arm) to get correct results. The exceptions are back of the neck and the top of the head. It is also to be kept in mind that with the tuner placed at different points on the body, different results are often gained; and that to get some results, it is imperative that the tuner be placed in certain positions.

The right side seems to be used by the radiation as a passage for return to the earth, and can be termed the negative side. Under some conditions a sample or tuner placed on the right side appears to work the detector; but there is always something wrong when this happens, and the result is probably caused by radiation from colours or materials near the operator, or carried on his body.

For correct work, too much care cannot be taken to discover what is influencing the detector. This, by various tests, can always be done. Gold placed on the top of the operator's head as a sample or tuner will not allow the detector to work on a gold object,

or a gold reef, at his feet. The detector works as the operator comes towards the gold, but the action ceases when he gets above it. With a gold sample or tuner carried in the operator's left breast-pocket, just the opposite action takes place: no movement of the detector when advancing towards the gold, but indication as soon as he gets over the gold.

The following is given as an example of the care necessary at times in order to discover what the detector is working for. Take up a position on a stream which the detector works, and where there is no gold influence. Take up a gold sample or tuner, and the detector ceases to work. Add the colours blue and red, and the detector again operates. Such small items as the coloured paper on an ordinary box of wooden matches may prevent accurate work. If, for instance, the box is red and black on one side and blue on the other, the red and black side placed towards one's body in the left breast-pocket will give one result, and the blue side placed in the same position will give another. These small items are not considered important, and are often overlooked when the statement is made that nothing has been carried to affect the detector.

To give an idea of how colours affect radial work, I quote the following entry from my note-book:

Working over a stream, with a bar of iron placed over it at one spot. Put blue cloth on each wrist and walk over the stream. The detector works. Walk over the iron which is placed over the stream. The detector ceases to operate. Connect both wrists

with the blue cloth. The detector works over the stream and over the iron. Remove the blue cloth and place it on top of the operator's head. The detector works both the stream and the iron. Discard the blue cloth and substitute a red cloth on each wrist. The detector now works over the iron, but not on the stream. Carry red cloth on right wrist only. The detector works over the stream but not over the iron. Remove the red cloth and place it on top of the operator's head. The detector works the iron but not the stream.

M. Henri Mager in his book *Water Diviners and their Methods* shows the different results gained in radial detection by using different coloured detectors. It is not necessary to paint the whole of the detector. To colour the end of the shafts, for about one inch, seems to be all that is necessary. One can make one detector demonstrate in two ways—for instance, by colouring one shaft for an inch, red, and the other shaft for an inch, blue. With the red pointed shaft held in the left hand, the detector works for males; and with the blue pointed shaft held in the left hand, it works for females. If this order is reversed it does not work at all. Having read that it has been proved by electric screens that the human body emanates blue on the right side, and red and yellow from the left side, I tried this out with a detector which I coloured blue on one side and yellow on the other. Held with the yellow side in the left hand and the blue in the right, it would not indicate anything; but if the order was reversed, yellow in right, and blue in left, it became a sensitive detector. It is no use looking for success in any of the examples I give unless the opera-

tor conforms to the rules I lay down and know to be correct.

Dress soberly (I prefer white or khaki), "short" any metals or colours, connect the sound nerves over any scar from an old wound (this has also to be done with a blind left eye). Remember the ray one deals with uses the superficial nerves of the body, just as an electric charge uses the surface of a metal ball. The nerves of the body (our radio receiver) have to be tuned in to the wave length of the material or person for which a search is being made by the carrying of a sample or tuner, and have to be adjusted in such a way that the system offers the least possible resistance to the oscillation of electrons. It is necessary to screen various parts of a mechanical radio receiver set from unwanted charges or radiations. This has also to be done with our human radio receiver—body and nerves. If through poor sight one has to carry metal-rimmed spectacles—as the writer has to do—one can wrap them in paper and put them in a pocket, preferably on the right side, and continue with detector experiments, without any interference from the metal of the frames. To carry them, uncovered, causes error in working, unless one "shorts" the metal of the frames. This applies in radial work to all things one wishes to carry while at work. Insulate the articles in paper, or "short" them, and they cause no trouble. Carry them bare, and they cause wrong results. I have given an example of the difference gold-

rimmed spectacles cause in a later chapter, on experiments with the mumetal rod, and this applies to all things placed on the body—you get a result from the detector, but not, in many cases, the correct one. The reaction you require is side-tracked.

CHAPTER VII

TESTING FOR DIET: PHOTOGRAPHS: DEPTHING

I HAVE seen reference to the use of the detector and the pendulum by some medical men in France and Germany—and I have nothing but admiration for their good sense, initiative and courage. If the work is done in conformity with the radiations being sent out by the body and those sent out by the medicines and foods being tested, the findings will almost certainly be accurate. They could not be otherwise. I have made the following tests in relation to diet:

Seat the subject at the north of a table, with one hand placed on it. Put the food to be tested about three feet away on the table, and to the south of the subject. Work with the detector from the food to the subject. If the food is a suitable one, the detector works at any point from the food to half-way to the subject. If the food is only partially suitable (could be eaten occasionally), the detector works from half-way to three-quarters of the way to the subject. The detector does not work at all on any food that would be harmful.

It would appear that if the body holds too much of any ingredient the food contains, the radiation from the body is stronger than that from the food sample, and the detector does not indicate. In other cases, the radiation from the body for the acceptable foods is weaker than that from the samples. An example of this is that when two cups of water are placed under a linen cloth, one containing a solution of salt, the operator can pick the one which contains the salt. He can also determine how much salt was used in the solution by putting small quantities of salt into his left hand and adding to the quantity until the detector ceases to operate over the cup. He then has the quantity that was mixed in the solution.

In testing for a diet, the operator must prepare all detail. If persons other than the operator touch the materials their radiations will prevent accurate working. Should any one have touched the articles, their radiations may be earthed by laying a piece of twine from the food to the earth, for a second or two.

If a subject who wishes to be tested for a diet is unable to come to the operator, get him (or her) to blow into a small white glass bottle, cork the bottle well (with a cork, not a metal or glass stopper) and send it along to the radial operator. The operator places it—standing on its cork, or sitting upright, with a piece of twine attached to the cork, and making contact with the table—on the north end of the table, where the subject, if he were there, would place his

hand; and he works to it, as already described. The result will be the same as if the subject had himself been tested. If the operator wishes to test himself for a diet, he uses the same formula.

The detector will, if used over the body, pick out any part diseased or damaged, such as a weak lung or an old wound. As I have had no medical training, having merely used the detector to satisfy myself that it will do these things, I have not gone deeply into this phase of its power.

I have seen reference to medical working on a photograph with a detector. The photograph was stressed, which, I think, clouds the issue; and I must remind the reader that I am dealing with radial detection only. If the patient being examined by photograph had held or had on his person a piece of blank cardboard—such as a photograph would be—this cardboard would be just as effective as the photograph. One works on the radiations of the subject and these radiations cling to all personal possessions for a long period, although at present I do not know definitely for how long. Apropos of this, I have heard it seriously argued that if a person writes on a piece of paper, one has a sample or tuner by the fact of his writing on the paper, the efficacy of which no amount of "earthing" will destroy. This, of course, is a fallacy, since any samples (such as hat, glove, etc.) if "earthed" long enough will loose the radiations of the one who used them, and become useless as a sample. It has been

said, too, that a newspaper representation of the original cut out of a newspaper was quite as effective as the photograph. Of this I am more than sceptical. A reaction would certainly be obtained from it, since it would probably carry many radiations; the doubt would be whether the radiation was that of the original of the newspaper block. A simple way to test the value of such a picture would be to use it as a sample or tuner and see if it would work some personal possession of the original, such as his hat or glove, if he himself were not available. I am confident it would not.

Too much is taken for granted in divining, and it is as well to be a doubting Thomas. I can hear someone say: "That cuts both ways." It does. Dress as I advise, find out personal disadvantages—if any, discard all metals and colours, "short" any that cannot be discarded, see that the line (round the body) has no broken sections (old scars, blind eyes, etc.), and, if the human radio receiver is as it should be, I am satisfied to abide by the verdict. From my many experiments, I know it will be in my favour. There is only one way for correct radial detection. We are dealing with a natural law, and natural laws do not wobble. Gravitation is not gravitation to-day and something else to-morrow. In spite of Mr Einstein, a fall downstairs is just as painful to-day as it was before Mr Einstein was born.

Using an insulator to stand on, and bringing the influence required by a piece of twine to the human radio receiver, has its uses. Where one has not to move about—doing such work as finding the depth of a stream, oil basin or gold reef by the method of marking time, or patting with the foot—insulating the body tends to get a correct answer, especially when one uses with it the previously mentioned "shorts". I use as an insulator a strip of leather 24 by 18 inches. Carry the sample or tuner required, and stand on the twine connecting above the insulator to earth. The insulator, however, will not prevent errors through interference from a created electro-magnetic wave, or from metals or colours carried on the body.

A small white glass bottle filled with water and stoppered with a cork is a good sample or tuner for arriving at depth of water, and its level from the surface. For gauging depth, place it in the left breast-pocket, with the cork facing upwards. In gauging the level of the water, place it in the same position, but with the cork facing down towards the earth. It would appear that, with the cork facing up, the radiations from the bottom layer of water tune in with the radiations from the bottle going upwards, and the radiations from the top level of the water tune in with the radiations from the bottle going down. If the bottle is carried in a horizontal position the operator gets no indication from the detector. The theory of its working may be open to question,

but, so far, the result of using the tuner in the way described works out correctly. To be sure that the cork of the bottle used as a tuner makes good contact with the shirt pocket, it is as well to wrap it in a white handkerchief before placing in the pocket. Fig. 7 illustrates the reaction here described.

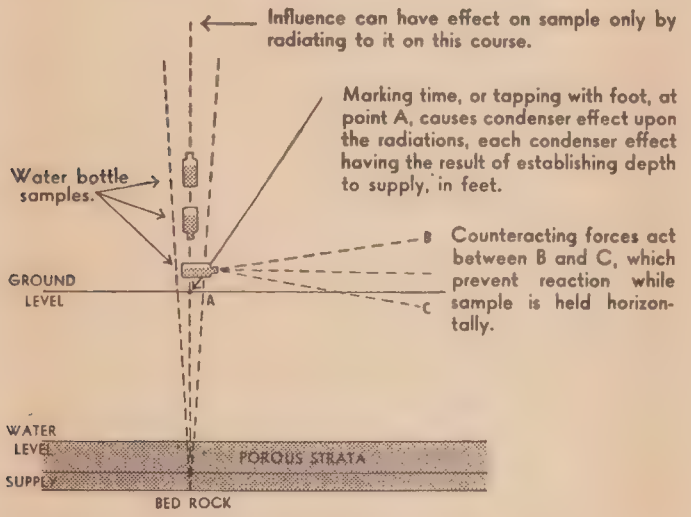
Influence can have effect on sample only by radiating to it on this course.
Marking time, or tapping with foot, at point A, causes condenser effect upon the radiations, each condenser effect having the result of establishing depth to supply, in feet.
Water bottle samples.
Counteracting forces act between B and C, which prevent reaction while sample is held horizontally.
B
C
A
GROUND LEVEL
WATER LEVEL
POROUS STRATA
SUPPLY
BED ROCK

FIG. 7

CHAPTER VIII

EARTH SAMPLES: DIAL WORK: AUTO-SUGGESTION

With the detector one can work correctly on samples of earth sent from any distance, and find out, by the use of different tuners, if the samples came from country bearing oil, metals, water, or any other substance. I have read that it is possible, as far as oil is concerned, to get the same result by chemically analysing the earth contained in the sample. By delicate tests it has been discovered that in samples taken from above an oil basin or pool, unmistakable traces of absorbed hydrocarbons are found, which do not occur in samples taken from areas where no oil exists. The same result can be gained by examining samples with the detector for radiations from the oil. Earth taken from over oil basins, will, when an oil tuner is carried, work the detector; earth from areas away from the oil will not. The operator can also determine the extent of the oil basin from which the sample of earth was taken, and the sample's position on that basin—that is, whether it was taken from near the edge, or near the middle of the basin.

If the earth sample has been procured in oil country,

but not from over an oil basin, the operator can discover from the sample how far from where it was taken an oil basin is to be found, and whether north, south, east or west, of the position the sample occupied originally. The same thing can be done with an earth sample taken from over an underground stream, gold reef, etc.

For indoor working a dial can be made which gives the same results as those gained by working in the field. A piece of three-ply 3 feet by 3 feet is a handy size, but the dial can be made to any measurement. On this board draw a circle (360 degrees) and mark it with a face like that on a compass dial. The idea is that of a fellow-student of the radial detector, Mr H. Fisher, who made a dial on which he placed the seven colours of the rainbow (equal lengths of each colour, starting with green across the magnetic north). The colours representing the short waves were on the left, and those representing the long waves on the right—violet, indigo and blue on the left; red, orange and yellow on the right. I altered the idea by dispensing with the colours, and starting from the centre, marked the dial with half-inch circles. Each of these half-inch circles represents 10 feet, so that a board of the dimensions given will allow of a compass face that will measure up to 300 feet, working from the centre outwards. This spacing I arrived at by working on a sample of shale, which was taken at 10 feet inside the edge of a shale seam. When put on the centre

of the board, the sample ceased to influence the detector at the half-inch, on the compass bearing which corresponded with its natural position on the shale seam.

The dial—placed on a table—should be set by the detector (the position being checked, if necessary, with a compass), with one point of it to the north. The operator stands on the south side of the dial, working to the north, and places the samples to be tested in the centre. From this point, should the sample be earth—from any portion of the globe—the operator can find out how many feet (within the capacity of the board, in this case 300 feet) from the sample one can find an oil basin, gold reef, underground stream, etc., and in which direction it lies from the place where the sample was taken. The sample may prove to have been taken from just above any of these things.

Estimates of depth can also be arrived at in the same manner as when working a sample in the field. The dial can also be used (the sample being placed in this case on the outside edge of the dial at the north) to work out an analysis of any substance, or to find what foods are good, bad, or indifferent for any person. For dealing with extreme depths (oil horizons, for instance, which may lie at a depth of, say, 3000 feet or more), a length of 3 by 1½ feet of pine can be laid on the edge of the dial and supported by light trestles or tripods. This piece of pine has to

be marked with the half-inch spacings to the length necessary for measurement. The sample of earth, sent along for examination and estimate of depth, is placed in the centre of the dial and the oil tuner worked out across the dial and along the strip of wood to get the depth the oil lies from the sample of earth. The surface radius of influence from a sample placed on the dial (or earth) for examination, in this way, is 744 feet. This does not apply to its depth influence.

It can be demonstrated on this dial that involuntary muscular action is not the cause of the detector's movement. To demonstrate, stand on the south side of the dial—which is laid on a table—and place two separate pieces of brown paper on the south side of the dial, at such distance apart that, when the operator puts the back of each hand on them, the detector can be comfortably held in normal position. The detector, thus held, will work down for those for whom it naturally works that way, and up for the others—under the influence of the magnetic pole. Having the back of the hands—insulated from the table by the paper—flat on the table, it is practically impossible to make use of the detector or to use the muscles in any way, voluntarily, or involuntarily, to make the detector move.

As has been already explained, what is here described cannot be done by any operator who labours under personal disadvantages. To the present the full

extent of this dial's usefulness has not been probed, but it promises to be practically unlimited. Many books have been written on the subject of water finding, but the search for water is only a small part of the use of the detector. When it is recognized that *all* things on earth are sending out radial waves, one sees that the field for the use of radial detection is unlimited. As a diviner, I have written this book to show that the cause of the detector's movement is a physical cause; but one must obey the law which appears to govern the process, and have the human radio receiver tuned in to its task. Those who work on the lines suggested will, before long, prove their case. The idea that detection is based on some psychic cause or on self-suggestion has been grafted on to the subject, evidently by those who are trying to find some solution but are not users of the detector, or who are users with personal disadvantages and so have no practical or certain knowledge.

The case given in *The Divining Rod* of Mr Young "seeing" underground springs, and the description of his making a good attempt at finding out what was written on papers sealed in envelopes, involves, to my idea, a different faculty. It may, however, be based on radial waves, and should be studied separately. I know a diviner who "sees" springs underground. He has some extraordinary power, and prefers to search for water underground without a detector. I have tried to find out from him what he really means when he

says he "sees" in this respect, but so far with no satisfaction. Is it not, perhaps, possible that the operators who say they "see" underground streams may have a more receptive optic nerve than the rest of us, registering waves which are beyond ordinary perception? Man's eyesight is so weak that he can see only about a sixtieth part of the radial energy of which we now have knowledge; but there may be an odd individual who has the power to distinguish what the bulk of us cannot.

I am led to believe from my experiments that the fact that the detector lifts for some and works down for others is explained by the wave lengths of the operators, and in some cases the metals and colours carried. The detector normally works down for me, but if I carry a blue cloth the detector lifts when it meets an influence. Take off the blue cloth, and it works down on the same influence. It must be borne in mind that with gold- and amalgam-filled teeth, or with metals and colours carried, these results would be altered.

The contention that the detector will work for auto-suggestion carries no weight. There are too many examples to the contrary. If an operator stands on an insulator and deliberately uses the power of auto-suggestion to as great an extent as he is able, there will be no movement of the detector, if he has no personal disadvantage. If he has some colour on his body, or a metal which is in harmony with something near him,

or if he is affected by some nearby created electromagnetic wave, the detector will work—apparently on that which he is demonstrating—in spite of the insulator. But in this case he will find that if he takes away the article on which he was experimenting, the detector will still indicate, showing that it was not the article's ray or wave from it that was influencing him.

One writer, in support of his auto-suggestion theory, has written:

> The fact that the rod generally turns upward in France and downward in Germany is another clear proof that in dowsing it is only an unconscious physiological change, and that the whole act is of a subjective nature, and the mystic rod is but a means to fix the attention and to magnify by leverage the feeble motion of the muscles—an instrument that can be dispensed with after adequate practice.

As already stated, my research provides sufficient data for me to say that if the operator's wave length is short (and, at times, if certain metals and colours are carried), the detector will lift; with a long wave operator it should normally work down. It is only the odd, supersensitive operator who can dispense with the detector or pendulum; the average operator, no matter how industriously he may practise, cannot do so.

Two instances in my personal experience—two out of many—dispose of the auto-suggestion theory. One evening, demonstrating how the detector works on the radial energy sent out by a human body, I showed how each person in the room would cause the detec-

tor to work. To illustrate that if I carried a sample or tuner from one person, this immediately made it impossible for me to "get" any of the others, I got a lady in the company to lend me her glove. I started round again with the detector, and could not get any of those whom, before carrying the glove, I *could* get. The lady had two sons in the audience, and when I came to the first one the detector—to my surprise and discomfiture—did what I had stressed that it would not do—worked on the son. Quickly I tried the other son, and it worked again. This is how I discovered that parentage can be proved with the detector. It was quite accidental and against my preconceived ideas—up to that evening.

The second example I quote took place in searching for oil. I had examined an oil basin twice before —both for definition, working to the sun; and for similarity, working away from the sun. On the two previous occasions the detector had worked both ways. On this, the third occasion, I had put into my right-hand trouser-pocket, a small phial of permanganate crystals, since on the second visit I had nearly stepped on a venomous snake. I walked to the basin from the east that morning, and the detector worked, as it had done twice before; but when I turned to the sun (although the detector had worked that way also on the two previous visits, and I was only trying it again as a matter of form) it refused to indicate. As I have shown in a previous chapter, permanganate

and some other materials work on oil for similarity, but not for definition. I did not know this when testing the oil basin that morning, and this incident helped me to the knowledge.

These two cases, without any further evidence, are sufficient, I think, to dispose of the auto-suggestion theory. These examples embody the whole principle of the divining question. Are diviners careful enough, and have they sufficient knowledge to recognize, when they get a movement from the detector, that it is working for what they think it is working? It is of no value to walk over a field and say, because the detector works in certain places, that there is water under those spots. It has to be proved that water *has* been indicated, and the diviner must be able to prove his case, before his opinion is of any value. There are so many things the detector *could* have indicated if the human radio receiver (body and nerves) had not been tuned in properly. I have repeatedly checked well-sites chosen by diviners, and found that they are not on water, some influence having tuned in to gold-filled teeth, bright colours, or objects carried by the operator.

In my early experiments to demonstrate that it was debatable whether involuntary muscular action was the cause of the detector's movement, I used a thin piece of what we call "blady" grass. This grows straight up from the ground and is used by some of the South Sea Islanders as thatching material for their

houses. The root end was the point and the leafy ends were held in the hands. It would appear absolutely impossible to manipulate this detector with the muscles if the hands are kept on the same level and the same distance apart. Yet this improvised detector bends down and returns to normal when an influence is met with and passed over. The detector should be used as a straight-out indicator, just as the needle of a voltmeter is, which moves backwards and forwards to show when an electric current is charging or discharging. The twirling of the detector round and round in the hands—it has to be assisted by the fingers on part of the journey—is not so sure an indication as the simpler one of the detector bending down (or lifting for those for whom it works that way) when an influence is met with, and returning to normal when the line of influence is passed over.

I have shown that the ray that causes the detector's movement can be short-circuited from the body, preventing any working, and that it can be transferred, as an electric current can be, along an insulated wire. The ray can also be picked up from the earth on a piece of white cotton cloth or paper and used as a sample. Find the ray coming to a radio, subsequently using my track system to find its exact route to the machine. Draw the cloth or paper along this route. Then, holding this material (cloth or paper), one can get the radio machine (and the ray's route) when standing a distance away from each—which before was impossible.

CHAPTER IX

DISPLACING RADIATIONS OVER STREAMS

I HAVE seen it written that striking a stone sharply over a stream "deflected or displaced the water from the original stream, and, more extraordinary still, the water rose 70 feet in height." Had the foregoing not been included in an otherwise serious article, I should have taken it as satire. How can one deflect or displace water by a few puerile taps feet above where it lies? And why beat a stone over the stream? Is there supposed to be anything magical in the use of a stone? Is it not time we gave up these nonsensical ideas about a purely physical phenomenon, and got to work to prove how it works? The whole system of divining —as it is misnamed—appears to be based on radiation. If one gets above a stream and beats on the earth with a stick, hammer or anything that will beat, one finds that the concussion displaces the radiation coming from the water; but it cannot possibly make any difference to the water itself. The depth radiation is, of course, also displaced, and the stream cannot be divined correctly for depth, until the jarred radiation

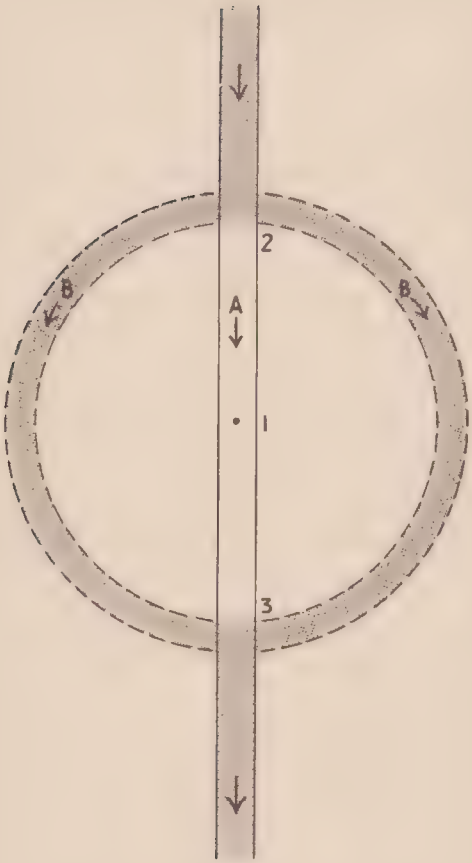

Fig. 8

has had time to disappear, and one not disturbed by concussion takes its place. The following are the results from experiments over water. A hammer was used to beat with—only because of its handiness. The measurements given are approximate, since they were roughly stepped; but they could be measured off to the half-inch, if required.

Example 1 (See Fig. 8.) Give two heavy beats with the hammer at point 1. The detector will not work on the stream from 2 to 3, but it will work at a radius of from 27 to 30 feet from point 1. The width of the displaced radiation circle band is the same as the width of the stream. The displaced radiation slowly returns to the stream from 2, working its way down to 3. As it does so, the radiation on the circle disappears at the same time and pace until when the stream radiation A arrives at 3, the displaced radiations BB, making the circle, have disappeared, the stream radiation being again normal and the only one the detector will pick. It is to be noted that the radiation returns from the upstream end. These experiments took place on a stream where the supply of water was 60 feet from the surface—proved by a well sunk thereon. Depthing the displaced radiation gave 50 feet only. It is also as well to mention that the country was volcanic, carrying metal lodes.

Example 2 (See Fig. 9.) In this experiment the left hand was placed on the earth, just above point 1, where two heavy beats with a hammer were given.

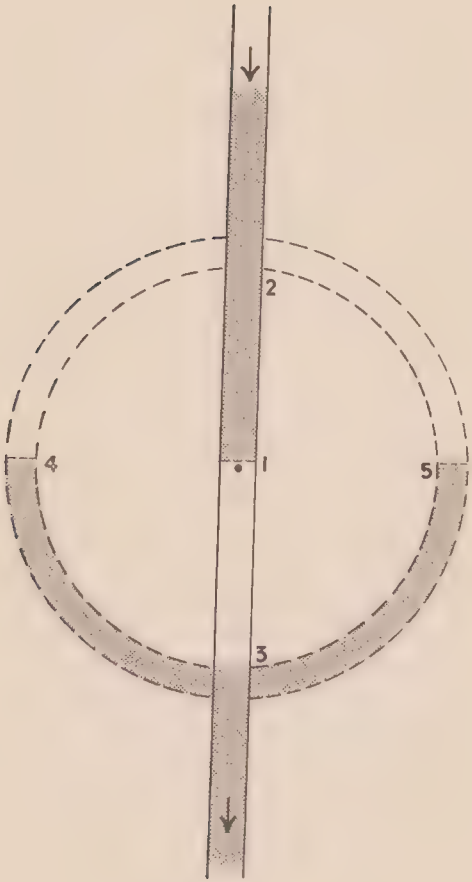

FIG. 9

This caused no difference to the stream's radiation as far as the point where the left hand had been on the earth (just above point 1), but from there to 3 the detector would not work. It would do so on the displaced radiation from 4 and 5, down to 3, but would not indicate above those points to 2. The stream radiation returns from the position just above point 1—from the upstream side—and as it comes down, the displaced radiation recedes from 4 and 5 at the same pace, so that when they meet at 3, the radial influence of the stream is again normal. Beating twice at 3, with no hand on the earth, throws the radiations back to those shown in Example 1.

Example 3 (See Fig. 10.) The right hand was placed on the earth in this experiment and two heavy beats with the hammer given at point 1. The displaced radiations all worked the detector. The displaced radiation of the circle disappears slowly at each side from 2 to 3, and only the stream radiation can be found.

Example 4 (See Fig. 11.) In this experiment no hand was placed on the earth, but when from 10 to 30 beats were given with the hammer at point 1, two distinct displaced radiation circles appeared, one about 30 feet, and the other about 45 feet distant from point 1. The detector will work the stream, and the circles. The circles begin to disappear from 2 and 4. When one beats about 35 to 37 times, the circles disappear and the detector will work on the stream

only. To continue beating does not seem to make any change, except that the radiation of the stream narrows at about 40 beats and the radiation seems

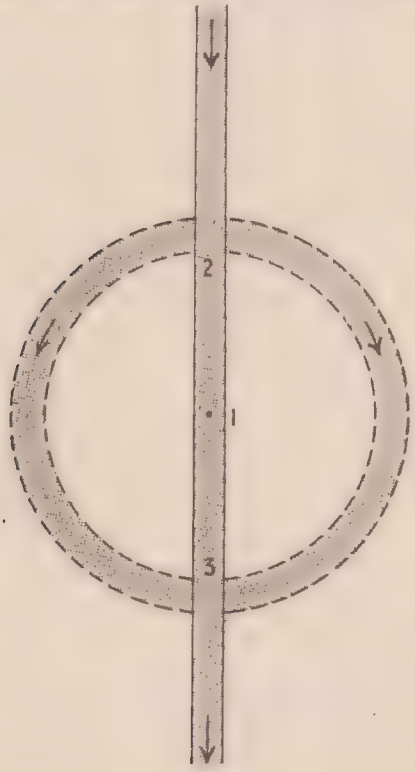

FIG. 10

to concentrate on the strongest flow of water in the stream.

As was before mentioned, all these experiments were

made on a stream with a supply at 60 feet. At 106 feet from point 1, in all the experiments, on the

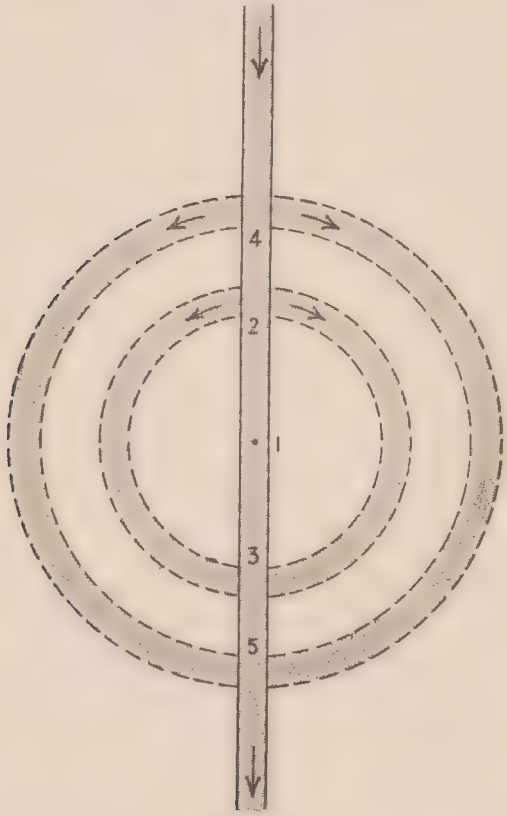

FIG. 11

"down" side of the stream, a 2-inch delivery galvanized iron pipe crossed the stream. This fact may have some bearing on the two experiments whose descrip-

tions now follow, in limiting the change in the radiation to 106 feet from point 1.

Example 5 (See Fig. 12.) This experiment was carried out sitting on the earth on the west side of the stream and facing east, with the left foot just above point 1, the spot which was tapped with the hammer.

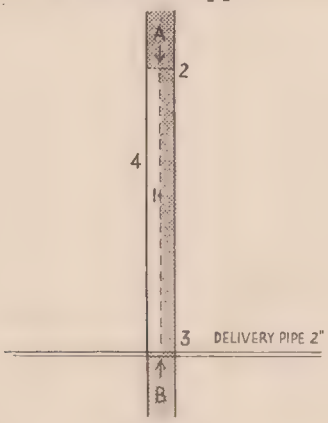

FIG. 12

The earth was tapped 900 times, but the effect shown was probably there long before the given total was reached. The detector would work only the right-hand side of the stream, looking upstream, and this extended from point 1 to 2 (106 feet) and 1 to 3 (106 feet). Radiation A comes downstream from 2, and as it does so, radiation B starts coming upstream at a slower rate than A. Radiation B travels about 50 feet before it meets A. As radiation A comes down the side marked 4 (the displaced radiation side) it dis-

places the radiation on the side marked 2, for about 12 feet in front of it, as it comes down. This it also does when it meets the returning radiation B as it continues down the path which radiation B has just traversed. Depthing the side 2, where the radiation

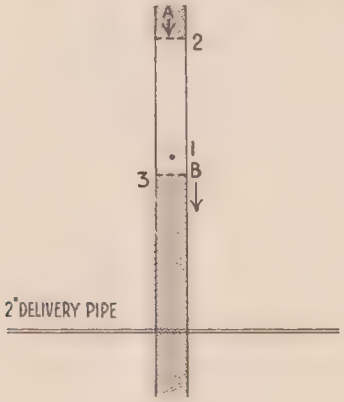

FIG. 13

stayed, gave 40 feet, and on the side 4, from which the radiation was displaced, it gave 23 feet.

Example 6 (See Fig. 13.) Sitting on the east side of the stream, and facing the west, the right foot was placed just above point 1, where the earth was tapped with the hammer. The earth was tapped 300 times. The space on the stream from 2 to 3 would not work the detector. Radiation A comes down fairly fast. Radiation B also *retreats* at a seemingly equal pace, since radiation A does not overtake radiation B to

the 2-inch delivery pipe, which is 106 feet from point 1.

These are but a few of the many combinations one can raise from the radiations by beating in different

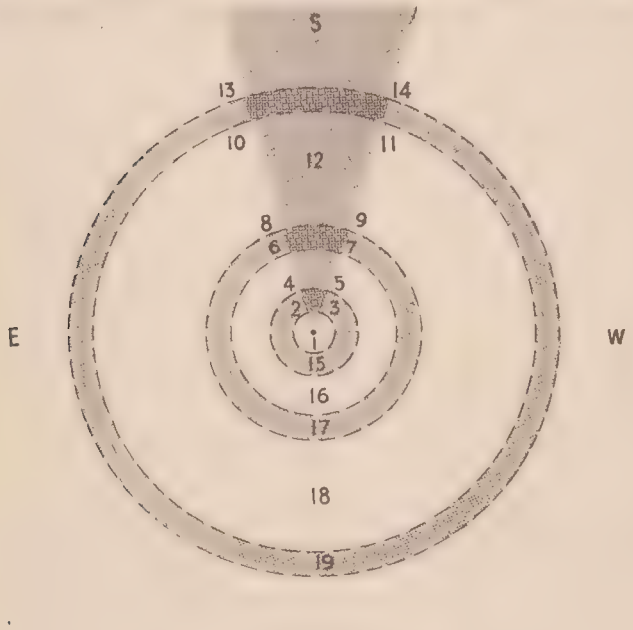

FIG. 14

places on a stream, and on the displaced circle radiations. The radiations do not disappear suddenly, so give time for a good deal of examination and experiment. The continued tapping on a stream is useful on a windy day, when the radiations from a stream

are blown to one side, thus not giving its true position. Tap over a stream about 40 times, and, for a short while, in spite of the wind, the radiation from the stream is in its proper position.

Example 7 (See Fig. 14.) To test the sensitiveness of the human radio receiver (body and nerves) the following experiment was carried out in volcanic country. In my usual working of a bottle containing petrol, with a petrol tuner in my left breast-pocket, I get the influence from the bottle when I walk over it and for a small space round it. In the following experiment the operator's body was free from colours, but he carried gold and silver in his mouth. A petrol tuner was carried in the left breast-pocket. The operator was unable to get the detector to work over the bottle of petrol, which was on the earth at 1. Instead he got the radiation 15, which was 3 feet distant from the bottle of petrol. The radiation 15 was 7 feet wide. The space 16 was also 7 feet wide, and so was the radiation 17. The space 18 was 90 feet to the radiation 19, which was 3 feet wide. The shaded radiations could be picked up with the detector, going from and to the bottle of petrol, from any point of the compass. The wedge-shaped influence marked 12 was to the south of the bottle of petrol, and could be picked up with the detector only when going east and west. If the colour blue were carried, the influence 12 could not be found on the south side of the bottle of petrol; the shaded radiations remained the same,

but appeared on the north side of the bottle of petrol, when going east and west. If the colour blue were carried and a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles were worn, the bottle of petrol could still be worked, and the radiations as shown disappeared.

CHAPTER X

THE MUMETAL ROD

I HAVE tried many experiments with an iron alloy rod, known as a "mumetal rod". The results, summed up, are as follow: If, in depthing, the rod is placed over a stream, and the crook (mine has a crook on the end, like that on a walking-stick) is turned towards the operator, whether across the stream, or upstream, or downstream, the correct answer is not registered. In all cases, when using this rod, turn the crook away from the operator, and the correct answer is given. When the rod is hung on the left arm (tapping with the foot, or marking time on a stream) correct depth and water level can be arrived at facing upstream or downstream, but not when facing across the stream. To verify the marks made on the earth, for depth and level, as given by the detector's reaction, hang the rod on the left arm. Work each mark, walking parallel with the stream, and, if the marks are correctly placed, the detector will work at each mark. Working with the rod placed on a stream which runs through rocky metalliferous country gives different results from those given on a stream which runs

through alluvial country containing no metal. The following experiments with the mumetal rod are interesting.

The mumetal rod is stuck in the earth, but not on a stream. Plus and minus signs indicate whether the detector works or not.

Conditions	*The operator, wearing no colour or metal, looks towards:*				*The operator, wearing gold-rimmed spectacles, looks towards:*			
	N.	E.	S.	W.	N.	E.	S.	W.
The operator keeps his back to the rod, with the crook pointing north	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	+
The operator keeps his back to the rod, with the crook pointing south	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	—
The operator faces the rod, with the crook pointing north	+	—	—	+	+	+	—	—
The operator faces the rod, with the crook pointing south	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	+
The operator keeps his back to the rod, the crook pointing away from him at each point	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+
The operator keeps his back to the rod, the crook pointing towards him at each point	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+

If the operator (wearing no colour or metals), with his back to the north, east, south and west, stands facing the mumetal rod, and turns the crook of the rod *away* from him at each compass point, the detector works at them all. If, in the same conditions, he turns the rod's crook *towards* himself at each compass point, the detector will not work at any point.

These examples show three things: (i) the difference caused by turning the crook of the rod to the north or south; (ii) the variation caused by the operator standing with his back to the rod, or looking towards it; and (iii) how results vary when gold-rimmed spectacles are worn. These examples were worked out over sand at the seaside. The detector will not give the same results when the mumetal rod is worked in volcanic country, with underlying metal lodes, unless one stands on an insulator and uses a cord to bring the radiation to the operator, as described in Chapter VII.

The mumetal rod is claimed to prevent interference by any outside influences, when working for depth over a stream; but from the examples given, I doubt this claim. The rod may have some beneficial action if the operator's body is loaded with metals, colours, or scars, but I have not gone into that aspect of its use.

The following experiments may be of interest. They can be checked by operators who have no personal disadvantages.

1. I made a robot of wood, and for its nerve system strung cords from head to feet, connecting them with the earth. From the shoulders, cords were joined and taken to the hands. In the hands I put a detector made of very fine copper wire. My idea was that if I put a lighted torch on the figure's head, the copper detector would probably work. In this I was not successful —or the movement was so slight that I would have had to measure it with some delicate recording instrument, which I did not have. The following results were gained. The figure was placed on a stream, running east and west, the figure facing east. I placed it on the stream, with the torch (on its head) not turned on, but could not get the detector to work on the stream's influence until I turned on the light in the torch. With the robot facing east and the lighted torch placed *behind* its head, my detector rises when I am behind the figure, walking west, and it falls when I go in front of it, walking east. With the lighted torch hung in *front* of the robot's head, my detector falls when I am behind it and rises when I come in front of it. With the cords arranged from its shoulders—not from the head, as in the previous experiment—and facing north, on the same east and west stream, with the lighted torch hung behind, just above the cords, my detector gives no results. Placing the torch in front and above the cords, my detector works from the figure to the north, but nowhere else.

If I hold my detector over the copper rod, held by the figure, it works down, and if I hold it below, it works up.

2. One evening while I was at work with the detector on some shale samples, a fellow-diviner was experimenting in an endeavour to overcome the contrary influence caused by his coloured spectacles. He connected the shafts of his spectacles behind his head, towards the back of his neck, with a piece of white sticking plaster, and when he did so my detector ceased to operate, nor would it go on recording until he removed the connexion. Further inquiry revealed that the same result is gained by removing the spectacles and tying a cord round the head.

3. Make an electroscope—a thin piece of wood free to move when balanced on another piece of wood. Fasten it to the left shaft of the detector. The detector works down—picking up no influences—and remains down. Fasten it to the right shaft, and the detector remains normal, picking up no influences. Put an electroscope, with a roll of paper for its base, on a table. Use the detector above the points of the electroscope and it lifts. Use it below the points, and it works down. Wear gold-framed spectacles and the detector works as described, but only when one works in a line parallel with the balanced wood strip.

4. Compass points can be found by placing a gold sample on the earth—where there is no gold influence.

Walk in a circle of about two or three feet radius round the gold sample, and the detector will work, down and up again quickly, as the operator passes each cardinal compass point.

5. Tie a small piece of gold (diamagnetic) on one point of the detector, and a small bit of silicon (paramagnetic) on the other. Hold the shaft of the detector which carries the gold in the left hand, and influences are picked up. Reverse the detector, bringing the shaft which carries the silicon to the left hand, and no influence can be felt. Using an ordinary detector and placing gold in the left breast-pocket and silicon in the right breast-pocket, the detector will not work a stream; but carrying these elements in the hands in that order, it will. Reverse them and you get no result. Carry gold, just in front of the left hip, and silicon before the right hip, at the waist, and the detector refuses to work on a stream. Reverse them and it records.

CHAPTER XI

NOTES ON CYCLONIC DEPRESSIONS

The following notes were made on four cyclonic disturbances registered during 1940.

13 February 1940. The meteorological station at Willis Island, which is situated about 400 miles east of Cairns and approximately 500 miles north-north-east of Mackay, reported a depression, about 100 miles south-east of the island. It was moving slowly in a south-easterly direction towards the Queensland coast. I worked with the detector that day at 6 p.m., when it worked correctly. When I continued at 7.30 p.m. it would not indicate steadily to the magnetic north, but worked alternately from magnetic north towards the position of the advancing disturbance in the north-west. Working the detector each day to the seventeenth showed the same disturbed radial conditions. At 8 p.m. on that day, the detector was still working at the magnetic north and the north-west—alternately. The detector fell when it worked to the north-west. When the radial influence shifted to the north, if the detector was held towards

the north-west, it worked up, past normal, towards the operator. The same effect took place when the influence left the north—if the detector was worked to that point. When the detector fell at the north-west and the operator turned right about, quickly, and faced the south-east, the detector worked back to the operator. This effect was also noted when the operator, facing north, turned quickly to the south. At odd times the detector worked down at every point of the compass and, again, it worked up at every point. The actions—shifting influence from north to north-west—took place at fairly regular intervals of about one minute. At 9 p.m. the detector, held towards the north-west and south-east, worked continuously up and down, gently—moving a distance from normal, of about 4 to 5 inches. Held towards the north, the detector went down and remained down. At 9.10 p.m. the gentle up-and-down motion ceased, and north gave a good working.

The disturbance struck the Queensland coast, between Townsville and Cairns, at dawn on the eighteenth, and caused considerable damage. During the period under review, underground streams would not work the detector if the operator walked across them; but they would do so if he went across them sideways—facing upstream or downstream. This applied both to streams running east and west, and to streams running north and south. On the night of the thirteenth, an iron sample was placed on the

earth and, with an iron tuner, no working could be obtained from the detector when standing over the iron sample—which is the usual place to get a reaction; but when the operator stood about 12 feet away, the detector would work the iron. Two operators, standing 12 feet away, one in the north-west and the other in the south-west, found that their detectors acted alternately. When No. 1 was working down, that of No. 2 was working up.

By 11.30 a.m. on the nineteenth, the depression was reported to be 200 miles inland, and underground streams divined normally. At noon on the twentieth, the depression was reported to be regaining intensity. Examination with the detector showed that underground streams were again abnormal (radially) with radial influences changing from north (this time) to west-north-west, alternately. When the influence was in the west-north-west (and this may have been occurring previously without having been noticed), 6 feet from the normal edge of a stream (which, under these conditions, would not give a working when walked across), to the east side of a stream running north and south and to the north side of one which went east and west, there appeared a working which was the same width as the actual stream. When the influence worked towards the cyclonic centre—the west-north-west—this mirage worked the detector down; but, when it changed over to the north, the mirage worked the detector up.

This radial upset, except for small intervals, continued to the twenty-third—eleven days.

16 March 1940. A second disturbance was reported 300 miles to the east-north-east, and showed the same vagaries (radially) as the one above mentioned.

22 March 1940. A third disturbance, although of light intensity, still upset radiation to a great extent. The detector rose towards the operator at every point of the compass at times, and then went down at every point, working both up and down. The following was noted: When detector was working at the north, it rose towards the operator if he put his left foot on paper (insulated it). If the right foot was placed on the paper, the detector worked away from the operator. When the detector was working in the direction of the disturbance—north-west in this instance—the detector worked away from the operator if he put his left foot on paper, and rose towards him if his right foot was placed on paper. When the influence was in the north, and both the operator's feet were on the paper, the detector worked down at all compass points; and when it transferred towards the disturbance (north-west) the detector worked up at all compass points. This disturbance was indicated by the detector some time before an aneroid barometer made any movement. Endeavours to work with the detector showed that up to 27 March, conditions were still abnormal. Telegrams from New York advised that the worst magnetic storm in mod-

ern history, due to sunspots, was being experienced, and similar information came from London. This evidently had a bearing on the abnormality of radial influences which the detector disclosed here.

7 *April 1940*. A fourth cyclonic disturbance to the north-west gave radial eccentricities similar to those described, except that the centre of the disturbance mostly repelled the detector, while the others attracted it, and the edge of this one attracted, while in the case of the others repulsion was noted.

Note. These notes were written in June 1940 and radial influences were still erratic and unsteady then, probably owing to sunspot activity, which our weather bureau reported from time to time.

CHAPTER XII

SEARCH FOR OIL

When, in the search for oil, a pool or basin is found, it is difficult to determine whether it contains oil in commercial quantity. The methods used in water detection cannot altogether be applied in the search for oil. In exploring for water the operator searches for a stream, which is moving and being continually kept to its level by fresh supplies from its source. In seeking oil, he is looking for a basin formed by the liquid expressed, under great pressure, from buried organic matter (sea forests, etc.) which through the ages has seeped through the formations that allowed it to do so, and collected in such places as old sandy lake beds, now buried under the surface of the earth. With water one knows that if the supply is depthed at, say, 60 feet, and the level of the water is worked out at 20 feet from the surface, then there is 40 feet of water to work on, which is being replenished as it is drawn upon. With oil, what is found is a reservoir, with no further additions to what it holds. The depth may be given at, say, 3447 feet and the level at 3445 feet, which means that

there would be only 2 feet of sand holding oil. Should this depth and level extend over, say, 300 acres, it would perhaps justify the belief that the oil to be got is in sufficient quantity to make it a paying proposition.

It does not always follow that because oil covers a large area it is there in sufficient quantity to make it worth while commercially. In the Lakes Entrance district in Victoria, for instance, oil sands have been proved by drilling to be present over a large area, but the layer is so thin that, so far, the sands have not been profitable. A careful radial operator should be able to give a fair idea of the possibilities.

When its use is better understood, I am sure that work on the dial, previously mentioned, will show correctly the depth of an oil, or other, deposit, and gauge the quantity one can expect to get from it. The use of the dial, however, is at present in the experimental stage. If underground conditions permit, oil, unlike water, will creep up to a higher level than that of the main basin, where the bulk of it is held. If a hole is drilled to the spot to which the oil has crept (probably a crevice of small extent), it could be pumped out after a short period, although oil in larger quantity may be near the spot. In my opinion, this happened at Roma, where the Roma Blocks Limited put down a bore in 1929, and bottomed on oil at 3447 feet; but only a few hundred gallons were obtained. The hole was continued

to 3561 feet, but no further supply was found. In 1938 a bailing test gave less than 100 gallons of oil. This showed that the oil was still creeping up to that level from the main basin, which was not far away. The company put down another hole in 1938, to 4080 feet, about 3 miles away from the original hole. This site was not near a basin, but had a narrow strip (3 feet) of oil sand, near enough to the hole drilled to allow a small supply of gas and a seepage of oil to come into the boring. A third venture, about 1¼ miles away from the original well was perhaps the most unfavourable spot of the three.

A friend sent me a sample of earth from this site, and work on it with the detector showed there was no flow oil, but only oil residues, under the spot. I had written to the company before the well was started to say no oil would be found, as the chairman can testify. The well was completed and, as I forecasted, with no oil results. A further correct forecast from an earth sample, "that the fourth site was as worthless as No. 3", was given the company before they started the bore just completed. In this, some coal oil (not a large quantity) was obtained, the origin of which agreed, on radial detector test, with the gas found in the Hospital Hill bore mentioned below. This coal oil seepage came into the bore hole just above the 11 feet of oil sand—containing oil residues only—which the drill penetrated. A hole being drilled by another company in the same district was

visited by me in September 1936, and I made the statement that, except for some gas and a showing of oil, no worth-while results would be obtained. They are now down over 4000 feet, with, so far, no better results than those I forecasted over three years ago.

When on the visit to Roma in 1936 I examined Hospital Hill, where a number of bores had been drilled, I could not get any reaction from the detector for flow oil on the Hill, but I did get a reaction for coal. After going over the Hill I was told that the Roma Oil Corporation produced from their No. 1 well between 20,000 to 40,000 gallons of petrol, with a Braun absorption plant which they imported from California. This petrol came from the natural gas of which millions of cubic feet—with a petrol content of 22 pints of petrol to 1000 cubic feet—blew off wastefully, between the discovery of the oil in 1901 and the cessation of operations in 1930. This gas was not a petroliferous gas—that is, it did not come from a flow oil basin—but a coal gas. I have a bottle of the petrol which was produced from this gas. The detector will not work it for similarity with a flow oil sample or tuner, but will do so with a sample or tuner of coal. For definition, the flow oil sample again gives no reaction; but if the operator carries a sample of benzol (a petrol extracted from coal) there is a good reaction. This is indisputable evidence

that the gas from which the petrol was condensed came from a coal bed, and not from a flow oil basin.

During the same year, I examined some country on the coast with the detector, because an oil scum had been seen on a waterhole in a gully, and about three miles from where this oil scum appeared, I found a number of basins or pools. The geological verdict was that the ground was shallow, probably 300 feet to 400 feet to the granite, which statement was confirmed by work done with the detector. A syndicate was formed to meet the expense of a test bore at the spot. A small percussion plant was used, and although not quite suitable for the work—being too slow when in hard strata—the drill reached a 5-inch band of oil-bearing sand at 301 feet 5 inches, and another of about the same width at 312 feet. These bands, so far, do not appear to contain oil in commercial quantity. Very hard sandstone was again struck below these levels. The detector indicates a better oil supply at a lower depth, and further work will prove or disprove this. Whether oil in commercial quantity is the outcome or not, the fact remains that in spite of adverse geological comment, the country not being considered favourable for oil, the operator of a radial detector has proved that oil *can be found* when the country gives favourable indications according to radial detection.

CHAPTER XIII

SELECTING SIRES FOR STUD STOCK

As an example of the correctness of work done with the detector from an earth sample, I quote the following. I wrote to Mr D. Tarrant, a diviner, of Grafton, N.S.W.—770 miles distant by rail from Mackay—to send me an earth sample, with no explanation of its surroundings. My object was to endeavour to define these surroundings from my examination of the sample with the radial detector. Having examined it, I wrote him as follows: "The sample came from above a stream which is 39 feet wide, was taken 10 feet below surface, and from a bore hole—not a well." He replied that this was correct, except that the sample was taken at 14 feet—not 10 feet—from the surface.

The use of the detector in picking suitable males for mating with females in an Aberdeen-Angus herd of stud cattle is being tested. I think I am correct in stating that all things on this earth are electrically either positive or negative, and this is helpful in the test now being undertaken. For picking the most suitable male the dial already mentioned is used. The

procedure is to get a few hairs from the tails of the females and likewise from the male. These hairs are the samples of each individual and, for convenience in working them on the board, each sample is placed in a separate paper. Connect with the hair a piece of string, leaving one end of the string out of the paper packet in which the hair is wrapped. The string is to make contact through the paper packet to the surface of the dial, for when the hair is wrapped in paper it is insulated—thus the need for the string to bring the ray or wave from the hair to the dial's surface. Place the packet with the male hair at the north of the dial, and that with the female hair at the south. The operator stands at the south of the dial and works across the dial towards the north and the male hair sample. The samples may be transposed, since the result is the same whichever way they are placed. If the detector reacts, it is assumed that the male and female are in affinity with one another and are suitable individuals for mating. Should no reaction be obtained, it is considered that the female is not in affinity with that particular male and should not be mated with him.

One finds, on testing the individuals giving a reaction, that in most cases one is positive and the other is negative. It does not follow that, if you have a negative male, all positive females are suitable to mate with him. As far as I have investigated, it would appear that negative females may not be, as a rule,

suitable for negative males, just as I have found that *all* positive females are not suitable for a particular negative male. There are odd cases in which a negative female mates suitably with a negative male. A concrete case is that of a negative female mated, on two occasions, to a negative male No. 1, before the use of the detector was begun. The progeny (two) of these matings were not as good as either sire or dam. As the detector did not give the necessary reaction on these individuals, but gave it on this negative female and negative male No. 2, the change of mating was made, and a very fine specimen of the breed was the outcome.

Both the males being used in the Aberdeen-Angus herd are negatives when tested separately; but when their hair samples are tested *together*, the detector gives no answer, showing that though they are both negative, each has some quality not possessed by the other. Some females by the same male are in affinity with their sire, and some are not. The greater proportion seems to be negative, if he is negative, and positive if he is positive. I feel sure that better stock will, under this system, be more consistently bred than under the old haphazard method.

As has been previously mentioned, one can prove parentage by the use of the detector, and from work I am at present doing I anticipate that in the future it will be used in divorce proceedings to prove or disprove unfaithfulness in either husband or wife.

There is the objection at present of a possible error creeping in at times, because of the interference on the ray of some colour or metal, or of heavy mass radiation from some object near the operator; but these difficulties will eventually be overcome. My shorting method may be the key to the solution, although, even with this, radiations from colours still give trouble at times in my experiments. There does not seem to be any limit to the radial detector's usefulness, provided the correct way is found for its application.

CHAPTER XIV

THE MODERN DOWSER

I HAD the pleasure, early in 1940, of reading Captain W. H. Trinder's book *Dowsing*. On closing its pages, one recognizes what an amount of experimental work has been done by the author. From the examples he gives of how the detector works with him on materials and colours, I was able to write to him and state that he had fair hair and light-coloured eyes, and had teeth stopped with gold and amalgam. He was kind enough to reply, saying that I was right. The fact that the detector worked up for him told me that he was a short wave subject and probably fair in complexion; because he could not find oil when carrying an oil sample, and because silicate stone would work as well for him in finding gold as it would for finding silicate, I deduced that he had teeth stopped with gold and amalgam. As I have no teeth with any stopping, I have no difficulty in finding oil with an oil sample, nor does silicate trouble me when searching for gold. When I put gold and amalgam in my mouth, I experience the same difficulties as those he describes. Normally, violet is the colour which, with me, represents oil; but on placing gold and amalgam in my mouth, I

have to use blue and green to get oil, just as he explains.

I mention the above to show how extraneous matter, carried on the body, makes a considerable difference in an operator's work. No doubt careful operators may, for a good many things, work out a method of their own; but they cannot hope to do the finer radial detection unless these personal disadvantages are corrected. The user of the radial detector is himself mostly to blame for its non-recognition, since he does not study his subject and knows, as a rule, practically nothing about the things which adversely influence his work. He is thus discredited by his own erratic findings and failures. Vicomte Henri de France says, very truly, in his book *The Modern Dowser*: "The technique of the art of the rod is a small matter, but the indispensable accumulation of the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge takes a very long time."

This remains to be said: Be of good heart, you who are endeavouring to solve this problem; continue with your work until you reveal the answer, and confound those sneering critics who, lacking any knowledge of the matter, gratify their vanity by denying the existence of things they cannot explain. It has already been demonstrated that this phenomenon's basis lies in some phase of radiation—a subject that has only lately begun to yield some of its workings to the assault of modern investigators.

APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF METHOD

THE will to know and attain the unattained is the primary urge in the research for all things. The only approach to knowledge in the phenomenon of the radial detector is that advised by Aristotle: "Let us first understand the facts, and then we may seek the cause." Showing that what is sometimes considered to be a fact is later proved to be false, he "proved" that heavy objects fell more rapidly than light ones, and this ruling was accepted for nearly 2000 years. A simple experiment would have demonstrated that his conclusion was wrong. The method I advocate in this book, has, to my knowledge, never been previously advanced; so before casually casting it aside, because it does not agree with accepted formulas, I ask experimenters to give it a fair and unbiased trial.

To summarize the method: The radial operator's body should be treated with as much care as a radio machine. It should have nothing on it, such as metals or colours, to attract any radiation other than the one required—just as there must be only one radiation coming to the radio machine, to have successful and correct reception. The severed nerves of old wound scars, and blind left eyes have to be corrected so that the nerve circuit (or "line") is perfect, and all unwanted diamagnetic and paramagnetic waves must be "shorted". When this is done, the operator's body appears to be similar to the radio machine with its acceptor and rejector circuits, in that when two streams of electrons of equal strength meet, they stop each other, and no current flows past the point of meeting.

For instance, to find the quantity of any ingredient in solution, such as salt in water, keep adding salt to the left hand. When the quantity used in the solution is reached, the detector ceases to give a reaction. Electrons can get through the radio circuit

when one stream is much stronger than the other. The radial operator must carry a tuner less in quantity than that for which he is in search. When looking for a 2s. piece, a 3d., 6d., or 1s. can be used as a tuner, but no result will be gained if the 2s. is used to try to find the smaller coins.

Why the detector works: The following experiment was made with shale, but any other commodity would work correspondingly. The shale was tied over 2 feet from the ground to a stick, and the end of the stick insulated in a glass bottle. The detector reacts for the shale, the operator carrying a shale tuner and standing on the earth, although there is no connexion from the shale to the operator or to the earth, showing that the shale radiation came to the detector through the air. Should the shale be within 2 feet of the earth, the many influences from the earth affect the shale radiation and the detector will show no reaction. The earth's contrary influences can be dispelled for a short period, in which the shale radiation can be picked up, by stamping heavily. The radiation from the air works in a reverse ratio to that of a specimen placed on the earth. For proof of this hold the right foot off the earth, and the detector will give no reaction; but keep it on the earth, and raise the left foot, and the detector works. The opposite action takes place when testing a specimen placed on the earth. The positive and negative circuits are reversed. I agree with M. Henri Mager that when a radiation for which a tuner is carried strikes the detector, "a current of discharge is aroused. Through the detector and body of the operator, this current reaches the ground, the earth provides a return current, which, through like channels, reaches the head of the detector. The two currents of opposite directions move towards and tend to repel each other. The shafts of the detector strive to disengage and in the course of the struggle, the detector is violently agitated and will either rise or descend"—which, I have his authority for saying "agrees with the laws of electro-dynamics formulated by Ampere in 1820."

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